

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DAVID GREEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARTURO AVILES, et al,

Defendants.

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Case No. 09-11994

Hon. Victoria A. Roberts

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO ADD TO COMPLAINT**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion to Add to Complaint [Doc. 6], filed June 10, 2009. The Court **DENIES** the Motion.

**II. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff is a federal prisoner currently confined at the Federal Correctional Institution in Milan, Michigan ("FCI Milan"). Plaintiff filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint, pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Narcotics Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), against Warden Christopher Zych, Unit Managers Arturo Aviles and Steven Citchen, Case Managers Robin Wilson and Craig Henly, and Unit Secretary Haynes.

On June 3, 2009, this Court issued an Opinion and Order of Partial Summary Dismissal and Directing Service upon Defendants Aviles and Citchen. See *Doc. 3*. The Court dismissed Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice as to Defendants Wilson, Henly,

Haynes and Zych; the matter remains pending with respect to Aviles and Citchen.

On June 10, 2009, Plaintiff filed this "Motion to Add to Complaint," seeking leave to amend his Complaint to add the United States of America ("United States") as a Defendant because it is the employer of Aviles and Citchen.

### **III. ANALYSIS**

In general, leave to amend the plaintiff's complaint "shall be freely given when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). While this is a liberal standard the district court need not grant the plaintiff leave to amend his complaint if amending the complaint would be futile. *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 9 L. Ed. 2d 222, 83 S. Ct. 227 (1962) (dictum).

Attached as Exhibit A to Plaintiff's Motion is a copy of a Letter from the United States Department of Justice acknowledging receipt of Plaintiff's Administrative Claim for Damages under the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b), 2671 et seq., Claim Number TRT-NCR-2009-03802 in the amount of \$2,000, and a list of property allegedly taken. The Letter states that the claim was received on April 27, 2009 and that the Government's response is not due until October 24, 2009. See *Doc. 6*, p. 3. Accordingly, the Court construes Plaintiff's Motion as one for leave to add a claim against the United States under the FTCA.

The FTCA is the exclusive means for a plaintiff to sue the United States in tort. It provides a limited waiver of the federal government's sovereign immunity for claims against the United States in those instances where federal employees have committed negligent or wrongful acts within the scope of their employment; that limited waiver extends only to circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be

liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred. 28 U.S.C.S. § 1346 (b)(1).

Individual federal officers are immune from suit on common-law torts under the provision in the FTCA which makes suit against the United States the exclusive remedy for such claims. *Rivera v. United States*, 928 F.2d 592, 608-09 (2nd Cir. 1991). The FTCA provides that when a federal employee is sued in tort, the United States Attorney for that district must certify whether the employee was acting within the scope of his office or employment at the time of the allegedly tortious act. 28 U.S.C. § 2679(d)(1); 28 C.F.R. § 15.4. If the United States Attorney certifies that the employee acted within the scope of his office or employment, then (1) the United States is substituted as the party defendant, and (2) the plaintiff may sue the United States only in accordance with the FTCA. 28 U.S.C. § 2679(d)(1); *Osborn v. Haley*, 549 U.S. 225, 229-230; 127 S. Ct. 881, 887-888; 166 L. Ed. 2d 819, 830 (2007). Any state law tort claims "shall be deemed an action against the United States," and this is Plaintiff's exclusive remedy. 28 U.S.C. § 2679(a), (d)(1) and (4).

The FTCA, contains a jurisdictional prerequisite that a prospective plaintiff present a written claim for a sum certain describing the incident to the appropriate agency prior to filing suit. 28 U.S.C. § 2675 (2000); 28 C.F.R. § 14.2 (2004). This requirement of exhaustion of administrative tort remedies is an absolute prerequisite to federal district court jurisdiction, and it is neither capable of being waived nor subject to estoppel. *McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106, 107, 113, 113 S. Ct. 1980, 124 L. Ed. 2d 21 (1993) (applying rule of "strict adherence" to *pro se* prisoner who instituted his complaint prior to exhausting administrative tort remedies under the FTCA).

Exhibit A to Plaintiff's Motion indicates that the Government has until October 24, 2009 to respond to Plaintiff's administrative claim. Thus, Plaintiff has not exhausted his administrative remedies; his administrative claim has not been finally denied by the appropriate federal agency. Plaintiff's motion to amend his Complaint to include a tort claim against the United States would be futile due to the Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion to Add to Complaint. Plaintiff may seek leave to amend the Complaint to add a FTCA claim once he exhausts his administrative remedies.

**IT IS ORDERED.**

s/Victoria A. Roberts  
Victoria A. Roberts  
United States District Judge

Dated: June 23, 2009

The undersigned certifies that a copy of this document was served on the attorneys of record and David Green by electronic means or U.S. Mail on June 23, 2009.

s/Linda Vertriest  
Deputy Clerk